



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

**EVALUATION REPORT  
ON  
REGISTRATION OF  
BIRTHS AND DEATHS  
IN NAGALAND**

**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION  
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
KOHIMA**

## Foreword

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is more than a decade old, but even today more than a third of all children are denied the right to an identity. Article 7 of the UN convention on the Rights of the Child states: "The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents." Every year about 40 million children are born without being registered. Six out of ten unregistered new-borns are in South and South-east Asia.

Some countries have achieved universal registration and others report having made significant progress in increasing birth-registration, during the decade. Decentralization, mobilization, campaigns. With active participation of civil society, elimination of registration fees, removal of legal or administrative obstacles, such as the requirement that the child's parents present their identity papers, and registration of children in health facilities, where they are born are among the measures that have proved effective in increasing registration rates.

The registration of births & death in India has been made compulsory under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969, It provides for a statutory authority at the Centre and in State. It enables the Central Government to provide uniformity and comparability in registration and compilation of vital statistics allowing enough scope to the States, to develop an efficient system of-registration suited to the regional conditions and needs. To facilitate easy registration and ensure quicker flow of records from registration centres to state and, national level tabulation) offices forms and procedure for registration have been simplified for, adoption from January 1,2000.

In Nagaland, the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 has been enforced since 1st August 1974. Development Commissioner, Government of Nagaland is the Chief Registrar of Birth and Deaths. At the district level the Deputy Commissioner is the District Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. At the village level, the Village Development Board Secretary is the Unit Registrar of Births and Deaths and is responsible for carrying into execution of provisions of the Act and the relevant orders of Chief Registrar. To seek co-ordination of other related departments and fine suggestions for improvement of registration of births and deaths in the State, Inter-departmental Coordination committee has been constituted, wherein members from different departments viz, Health and Family Welfare, Social Welfare, Local Self Government, Education, Economics and Statistics, and Director of Census Operations have been drawn. This inter-departmental Coordination Committee had suggested evaluation of the registration of births and deaths in the State to the Directorate of Evaluation.

An evaluation of the implementation of the RBD Act in the State was carried out, taking a sample of four districts, viz, Kohima, Phek, Wokha and Tuensang. This Report documents the findings of this evaluation study and recommends ways for improving the registration system in the State, it finds a need for an urgent improvement in the

registration - both by greater sensitization of the Registrars and by creating greater awareness among the public at large about the imperative need for registration of both births and deaths. Large-scale publicity measures have to be launched to create awareness among general public about the importance of registration of births and deaths and the procedure of registration. For this, various media like television, radio, etc., have to be utilised. Efforts have to be made to reach directly to the rural masses by distributing posters/ pamphlets in the schools in the rural areas. Video and audio spots in different language need to be produced for publicity through Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Till 2000, primary school teachers were the unit registrars for Registration of Births & Deaths. In 2000, the VDB Secretaries of the villages were made the Registrars of birth & deaths in rural areas, with the objective to have a better registration system. It is observed that the VDB Secretaries are over-worked with multiple responsibilities at the village level. As far as their duties as Registrars of birth and deaths is concerned, they are neither provided financial incentive to carry out their duties nor assigned any punitive action in case they are indifferent. No supporting infrastructure (office stationary, IEC material) is provided to assist them in their duties. Thus their commitment and interest towards registration of birth and deaths in the village is mainly due to their personal levels of motivation and sense of duty. The inadequacy of follow-up action system by the district/State level authorities in terms of insisting a timely returns, supervision and monitoring adds to the overall sense of disinterest in the quality of registration mechanism at the rural level. This indifference, as expected reflects, in inadequacy of the registration of births and deaths in the State, as pointed out in the Report. Such indifference towards the reliability of these vital statistics of the State can be detrimental for policy making, implementation of public health programmes and perspective planning for the State. Time has come to take a few corrective steps - better supporting infrastructure, more trainings, better IEC, more follow up action to ensure that there are tremendous improvements in the implementation of RBD Act, the system of registrations of births and deaths and consequently, in the reliability of the vital statistics of the State.

It is hoped that this Report, particularly the findings and suggestions made here will be useful for the implementing agencies, policy makers and others who are interested in the civil registration system in the State.

This Report is primarily due to the efforts of the Study Co-ordinator, Sh Peter Ovung, Assistant Director of Evaluation, who coordinated this study and prepared the draft Report. The field officers of the Directorate and the district offices, especially the sampled districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha and Tuensang participated in collection of data for the evaluation study and its analysis. The Directorate of Evaluation also gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance extended by the officers and staff of State Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

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## *Abbreviations used*

BDO	Block Development Officer
CRS	Civil Registration System
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DSO	District Statistical Officer
RBD	Registration of Births and Deaths
RNA	Result Not Available
VDB	Village Development Board

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

1.1. Civil registration is defined as a continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrences and characteristics of vital events (birth, death, marriage, etc.) as defined in and as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. It provides a safeguard to social status and individual benefits. The system provides the individuals with a unique identity (his/her name), records parental relationships and provides statement of place of birth of the child. Obtaining of vital statistics has become a major function of the civil registration system. These statistics can be used for measuring population changes on an annual basis. They provide a continuous series of vital statistics from the smallest geographical jurisdiction, a characteristic that no other collection system can provide.

### **Historical Perspective Of Registration Of births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969**

1.2. Registration of Births and Deaths Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1964 which was passed in the budget session of W64-65J. It lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha of the Parliament. Rajya Sabha again passed it on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1968 and the Bill was then passed by Lok Sabha on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1969 with certain amendments. The Rajya Sabha approved the amendment on 16<sup>th</sup> May 1969. The Bill, passed by both the Houses of Parliament, received the assent of the President of India on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1969. It was notified in the Gazette of India (extraordinary part II section I) on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1969. The RBD Act 1969 replaced the diverse laws that existed on the subject, unified the system of registration throughout the country and made reporting and registration of births and deaths compulsory.

1.3. In Nagaland, the RBD Act 1969 (Central Act No 18 of 1969) has been enforced in the State with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> August 1974. Nagaland Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1972 were notified on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1972.

### **Working Of Civil Registration System**

1.4. The main objective of the RBD Act is to develop a unified and efficient system of registration throughout the country. The first basic requirement for implementation of the Act and the Rules made there under is building up of an organization necessary for this purpose. This has to be followed by necessary operational arrangement regarding training of registration officials, printing and supply of various forms required for the registration process, issue of timely instructions, inspection of registration work, coordination among various State departments connected with the registration work and publicity. There is also need for reviewing the working of the Act from time to time so as to find out the deficiencies in the system and the reasons thereof for initiating remedial measures.

## **Legal and Protective Uses**

1.5. The registration records can be of great use to an individual for their value as legal documents and can also have administrative uses. Birth registration record provides legal proof of an individual's identity and civil status, age, nationality, dependency etc. on which depend a wide variety rights. The birth registration record may be required for establishing the following:

- i. Identity and family relationship for setting inheritance or insurance. Claims and arranging transfer of property.
- ii. Proof of age for admission in school, entry into service and professions obtaining a driving license, exercising voting rights, entering into legal contact, inheritance claims marriage etc.
- iii. Nationality or citizenship by birth to obtain passport for foreign travels, own property etc.
- iv. Death registration may be required for settlement of inheritance, insurance claims, claiming family allowances and other social security benefits. Administrative Uses

1.6. Birth records are the basis for public health programme for post-natal care of mother and child and for programme of vaccination, immunization etc. The death records are useful as indicators of the existence of infectious and epidemic diseases and the need for immediate control measures. They are invaluable for planning, monitoring, and evaluating various programmes such as those dealing with primary health care, family planning, maternal and child nutrition and other public safety programme.

## **Statistical Uses**

1.7. The vital statistics enable the estimation of the size structure and geographical distribution of the population for current year as well as projecting/ estimation for future years on the basis of trends of fertility and mortality as derived from these factors. Formulation of development plans depends on such statistics incorporated into needs for food and nutrition, health services, education, technological and scientific skills in manpower, public housing, etc.

## **Model Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999**

1.8. The office of the Registrar General of India undertook a comprehensive review of the statistical functions of the Civil Registration System to revamp the procedures of registration. The earlier rules were replaced entirely by new set of rules called Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1999 which came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000. By redesigning and modifying the contents of forms, some paper works of the registrars could be reduced and delays in submission of report eliminated thereby speeding compilation of vital statistics at the state and national level.

## **Registration Hierarchy in the State**

1.9. In Nagaland, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the nodal department for implementation of the RBD Act/ Rules 1999. The registration hierarchy in the State is as under.

### **a. State level:**

1. Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths- Development Commissioner.
2. Joint Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths - Additional Director, Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DES).
3. Deputy Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths - Deputy Director, Directorate of Economic and Statistics.

### **b. District Level:**

1. District Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths- Deputy Commissioner of the district.
2. District Registrar of Births and Deaths- District Statistical Officer of the district.
3. Circle Registrar of Births and Deaths-Block Development Officer (BDO) concerned.

### **c. Local Area Level**

1. Registrar of Births and Deaths in urban areas - Computer/Sub-Inspector of Economics and Statistics
2. Registrar of Births and Deaths in rural areas - VDB Secretary of the village
3. Military/Paramilitary area - Organization Officer shall be the Registrar within the unit.
4. Medical institutions (government/private)- Statistical computer/Field Assistant acts as the Registrar for the medical institution / hospital.

1.10. The total numbers of registration of births and deaths units in Nagaland is 1112 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2002. The total number of RBD registration units in the present sample study districts and the population in each of four sample are - Kohima -168 registration units with population of 3,14,366; Phek - 95 registration units with population of 148,46; Wokha - 110 registration units with population of 1,61,098 and Tuensang -194 registration units with population of 4,14,801. There are a total of 567 RBD units with its population of 10,58,511 in the present study of four sample districts.



## **Study Background**

1.11. The State Government has been involved in the effective implementation of RBD Act in the State. The registration of Births and Deaths programme has been implemented in the State since 1974. Till 1999, the primary school teachers were the registrars for births and deaths in the villages. Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 the assignment as registrar of RBD has been entrusted to Secretary VDB. Since then, the revised rules for registration of births and deaths have also been in operation.

1.12. During the later part of 2002, it was decided to carry out an evaluation study on registration of births and deaths in the State so as to assess the performance of the implementers/ local area registrars of registration of births and deaths in Nagaland and to suggest measures for improvement of registration of births and deaths in the State.

## Chapter 2

### The Evaluation Study

2.1. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act is being implemented by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics since 1974. Till 1999, registrar's work in the rural areas was entrusted with the primary school teachers. Later on, the assignment was assigned to Secretary VDB. With effect from 1-1-2000, all the VDB secretaries in the rural areas were designated as Registrars of RBD to record all the events of birth and death that occur in their jurisdiction / registration units.

2.2. It is now over 28 years since the inception of this programme in the State. In order to assess the performance and progress of RBD Act and to identify the deficiencies and gaps in the process of implementation so as to introduce appropriate corrective measures to achieve the effective functioning of the programme, it was decided to carry out an evaluation of the registration of births and deaths in the State.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

2.3. The State Evaluation Organization took up the Evaluation study of Registration of Births and Deaths programme in the State with the following main objectives:

1. To assess the performance of implementers/Registrars of RBD at the local area level.
2. To assess the awareness of public in general about the importance of RBD Act.
3. To study and define bottlenecks in implementation of the RBD Rules, and
4. To suggest suitable measures the effective functioning/ implementation of RBD Act.

#### **Sampling Design**

2.4. The study was confined to four districts, namely, Kohima, Phek, Wokha and Tuensang. In each district, 15 registration units were selected on random sampling basis, including one urban unit from each District so as to ascertain the performance and views of registrars, modifiers and informants etc in the conduct of RBD Act.

#### **Methodology and Coverage**

2.5. The study is based on primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from Joint Chief Registrar of RBD, Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The primary data was collected through 15 sample registration units in each of the four sample districts. Besides these detailed discussions were also held with the concerned officials regarding the functioning of RBD Act.

## **Tools of Study**

2.6. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the three stratified schedules were designed for collecting the relevant information. *Schedule A* was used for State level collection of data from Joint Chief Registrar's office. *Schedule B* was used for collection of district level information. *Schedule C* was designed for gathering information from local area level from Secretary VDB and the informants who were asked to express their views and opinions about the working of the RBD.

## **Reference Period**

2.7. The reference period for this study was for the period of four years from 1998 to 2001. The primary data was collected during the period of field survey in 2003. The documentary information pertains to the period prior to it while the views of the selected units registrars, notified officials and non-officials pertain to the date of field tours for this study.

## **Limitations and Problems**

2.8. In most of the cases the relevant information from registrars of the rural areas i.e. the secretary VDB was difficult to obtain as they remained inaccessible/kept away at their appointed time to avoid an interview with the evaluation teams which created hindrance to the investigating officers in collecting the required data. The field teams were compelled to go two to three times or even, more to the sample villages till the required information was received which caused a great problem in completing the fieldwork and timely completion of the report. In spite of limited resources, manpower and time, the Registration of Births and Death report has been completed and it is hoped that the findings would be of use for policy making.

## Chapter 3

### Working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969A999

3.1. The analysis of registration of births and deaths in the sample registration units in the four sample districts was carried out through data relating to availability of records in the registration units in the villages as well as District Registrar's office. The information, thus collected is presented in different tables in this chapter, as elaborated - Table I shows records of live births, Table II shows records of registered deaths, Table III shows the combined figures of both births and deaths in the urban and rural registration units disaggregated by sex, Table IV is for records of death caused by habitual addiction, Table V shows records of live births at the time of delivery, Table VI depicts the general awareness of RBD rules, Table VII for records of births and deaths by religion and Table VIII shows awareness about consequences of violation of RBD rules.

#### **3.2. Analysis of Registration of Births in the Sample Registration Units**

3.2.1. The intention of this study was to assess and examine the effectiveness of functioning of the RBD Act during the tenure of both the primary school teachers and Secretary VDBs as unit registrars so as to make a comparison and ascertain their performance. Therefore, the reference period has been taken as four years from 1998 to 2001 which would covered two years of the period of primary school teachers as unit registrars and two years of the present system of registration, with VDB secretaries as the registrars. However, the required information of the period during the tenure of primary school teachers could not be made available to the evaluation teams in most of the rural registration units except Phek district.

3.2.2. The district wise records of live births records based on sample study observations is presented in the **Table I** A total of 58 sample registration units were examined from the four sample districts in this study. The study had initially intended to study 60 registration units (i.e. 15 registration units per district). However, the evaluation teams could not contact the registrars of two rural registration units in Phek district during the field surveys. The records of all the registration units in the four sample districts are presented in Appendix 1.

3.2.3. A total of 12396 live births were registered during the reference period under study report from the 58 sample registration units as against a total of 77133 births registered by four sample districts during the period of four years.

3.2.4. In Kohima, as shown in **Table I**, out of the 15 sample registration units, only 5 registration units (Dihoma, Tening, Lalong, Nsong and Njauna Village units) were maintaining records register and furnished the required information for each of the four years (1998-2001). The other sample registration units, including the urban registration unit, were able to furnish information for 3 years, 2 years and 1 year. Kohima DSO's office reported presence of records for 1999 to 2001. Jalukie town and New Jalukie Village furnished for 2000 and 2001. The other five sample registration units produced records for only one year (2001), viz., Khonoma, Pfuchama, Beisumbei, Jalukie Old and Khuzama where as Viswema and Jotsoma reported as RNA (record not available) for all the four years.

3.2.5. In Phek district, a total of 13 registration units including one urban unit were interviewed. Out of the 13 registration units, almost cent percent (except THIPUZU village) furnished births report for the period of all the four years (1998-2001). Only one registration unit reported as RNA (record not available). The registration units having information for all the four years were-Losami, Khomi, Pfutseromi, Kotisu, Khezhakhen, Metsole, Satha Zunusa, Sathazunawe, Dzulha, Khulazubasa, Chetheba and PHEK DSO's Office.

3.2.6. In Wokha district, as is observed from the Table, the records for the years 1998 and 1999 was not made available, especially in rural units. The study observed that normally no serious attention has been given for effective functioning of RBD Act by most of the Registrars in this sample studying Wokha. Six villages furnished information for only two years (2000-2001)

**TABLE I**

**District-wise Sample Registration Units Recorded and Live Births Registered during the Reference Period (1998-2001)**

District	Name of Registration Units	Years for which records Total are available	Number of Births Registered
<b>1. Kohima</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Khonoma	2001 (one year)	8
	ii. Pfuchama	2001 (one year)	20
	iii. Dihoma	1998-01 (four years)	55
	iv. New Jalukie	2000-01 (two years)	159
	v. Beisumpies	2001 (one year)	45
	vi. Jalukie Old	2001 (one year)	60
	vii. Khuzama	2001 (one year)	10
	viii. Viswema	RNA	RNA
	ix. Jotsoma	RNA	RNA
	x. Tening	1998-01 (four years)	76
	xi. Lalong	1998-01 (four years)	70

	xii. Nsong	1998-01 (four years)	56
	xiii. Njauna	1998-01 (four years)	68
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xiv. Jalukie Town	2000-01 (two years)	297
	xv. DSO office Kohima	1999-01 (three years)	116
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1040</b>
<b>2. Phek</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Losami	1998-01 (four years)	295
	ii. Khomi	1998-01 (four years)	57
	iii. Pfutseromi	1998-01 (four years)	67
	iv. Kotisu	1998-01 (four years)	61
	v. Khezhakhenno	1998-01 (four years)	155
	vi. Metsale	1998-01 (four years)	46
	vii. Sathazunasa	1998-01 (four years)	20
	viii. Sathazunawe	1998-01 (four years)	97
	ix. Dzulha	1998-01 (four years)	128
	x. Khulazubasa	1998-01 (four years)	112
	xi. Chelheba	1998-01 (four years)	65
	xii. Thipuzu	RNA	RNA
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xiii. Phek Town DSO office	1998-01 (four years)	3001
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4104</b>
<b>3. Wokha</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Bhandari	2001 (one year)	2
	ii. Hanku	2001 (one year)	2
	iii. Englan	2001 (one year)	3
	iv. Shaki	2000-01 (two years)	9
	v. Pongiton	2001 (one year)	11
	vii. Lakhuti	2001 (one year)	36
	vii. Elumyo	2000-01 (two years)	45
	viii. Tsungiki	2000-01 (two years)	5
	ix. Yekhum	2001 (one year)	1
	x. Wokha village	2000-01 (two years)	11
	xi. Longsa	2000-01 (two years)	5
	xii. Seluku	2000-01 (two years)	9
	xiii. Longsachung	2001 (one year)	12
	xiv. Chukitong	2001 (one year)	25
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xv. Wokha Town DSO office	1998-01 (four years)	2260
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2436</b>
<b>4. Tuensang</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Ngangpong	1993-01 (four years)	75
	ii. Khudei	RNA	RNA

iii. Hellpong	2000-01 (two years)	19
iv. Chingmelen	2000-01 (two years)	82
v. Kuthur	2001 (one year)	32
vi. Tuensang village	1998-01 (four years)	116
vii. C. Saddle	1998-01 (four years)	44
viii. Chingmu	1998-01 (four years)	142
ix. Longkhim	RNA	RNA
x. Anangba	2000-01 (two years)	35
xi. Holongba	1998-01 (four years)	69
xii. Lirisi	1998-01 (four years)	42
xiii. Sansomong	2000-01 (two years)	13
xiv. Chongtor	2000-01 (two years)	35
<b>Urban</b>		
xv. Tuensang Town DSOC	998-01 (four years)	3112
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3816</b>

Namely, Shaki, Elumyu, Tsungikj, Wokha Village and Longsa. The remaining 8 Registration units provided records for only one year (2001) viz Bhandari, Hanku, Englan Pongftong, Lakhudi, Yekhum, Longsachung and Chukitong.

3.2.7. In Tuensang district, out of 15 registration units interviewed; 7 registration units were having records for all the four years, namely Ngangpong, Tuensang Village, Saddle, Chinamu, Holongba, Lirise and Tuensang Town (DSO).

3.2.8. Five rural registration units were also to give the records for only two years. These were Helipong, Chingmele, Anangba, Sansomong, and Chongtor. Only one registration unit of Kuthor gave reports for only one year and two villages, Khudei and Longkhim, reported as RNA.

### 3.3. Death Registered by Sample Registration Unit

3.3.1. An attempt was made to examine the records of events of deaths registered by the sample units of the four districts during the four years period of 1998 to 2001. The Sample information is presented in the Table II. The consolidated information for all the Registration units in the sample districts are presented in Appendix 1.

3.3.2. In Kohima district, the death records analysis reveals that out of the-15. registration units interviewed Viswema and Jotsoma had maintained no records and stated RNA (record not available) for all the 4 years. They did not maintain a register for recording death and preservation of permanent record. Khonoma provided records for only one year (2001) with only 2 death registered. Pfuchama provided information for only one year (2001) with no death occurred (NIL) record within the year. Dihoma unit furnished information of 65 deaths for all the 4 years. New Jalukie reported for two years (4 deaths), Beisumbei for one year (6 deaths), Jalukie Old for one year (2001) (17 deaths). Khuzama for one year (2001) with three-registered death. Four rural units viz Tening, Lalong, Nsong and Njauna were having records for all the four years records. Two registration units of Jalukie Town and Kohima DSO office were having records of two years (2000 & 2001) and three year (1999-01) respectively.

**TABLE II**  
**District-wise Sample Registration Units and Deaths Registered during the Reference Period (1398-2001)**

District	Name of Registration Units	Years for which records are available	Total Number of Deaths Registered
<b>1. Kohima</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Khonoma	2031 (one year)	2
	ii. Pfuchama	2001 (one year)	NIL
	iii. Dihoma	1998-01 (four years)	65
	iv. New Jalukie	2000-01 (two years)	4
	v. Beisuropies.	2001 {one year)	6
	vi. Jalukie Old	2001 (one year)	17
	vii. Khuzama	2001 (one year)	3
	viii. Viswema	RNA	RNA
	ix. Jotsoma	RNA	RNA
	x. Toning	1998-01 (four years)	16
	xi. Lalong	1998-01 (four years)	9
	xii. Nsong	1998-01 (four years)	12
	xiii. Njauna	1998-01 (four years)	7
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xiv. Jalukie Town	2000-01 (two years)	13
	xv. DSO office Kohima	1999-01 (three years)	50
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>204</b>
<b>2.Phek</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Losami	1998-01 (four years)	32
	ii. Khomi	1998-01 (four years)	14
	iii. Pfuiseromi	1998-01 (four years)	22
	iv. Kotisu	1998-01 (four years)	14
	v. Khezhakheno	1998-01 (four years)	44



	vi. Melsate	1998-01 (four years)	19
	vii. Sathazinasa	1998-01 (four years)	15
	viii. Sathazunawe	1998-01 (four years)	27
	ix. Dzulha	1998-01 (four years)	10
	x. Khulazubasa	1998-01 (four years)	33
	xi. Chetheba	1998-01 (four years)	19
	xii. Thipuzu	RNA	RNA
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xiii. Phek Town DSQ office	1998-01 (four years}	52
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>301</b>
<b>3. Wokha</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Bhandari	2001 (one year)	8
	ii. Hanku	2001 (one year)	NIL
	iii. Englan	2001 (one year)	NIL
	iv. Shaki	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	v. Pongiton	2001 (one year)	5
	vi. Lakhuti	2001 (one year)	5
	vii. Elumyo	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	viii. Tsungiki	2000-01 (two years)	1
	ix. Yekhum	2001 (one year)	NIL
	x. Wokha village	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	xi. Longsa	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	xii. Seluku	2000-01 (two years)	3
	xiii. Longsachung	2001 (one year)	2
	xiv. Chukitong	2001 (one year)	9
	<b>Urban</b>		
	xv. Wokha Town DSO office		354
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>387</b>
<b>4. Tuensang</b>	<b>Rural</b>		
	i. Ngangpong	1998-01 (four years)	34
	ii. Khudei	RNA	RNA
	iii. Helipong	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	iv. Chingmelen	2000-01 (two years)	NIL
	v. Kuthur	2001 (one year)	NIL
	vi. Tuensang village	1998-01 (four years)	116
	vii. C. Seddle	1998-01 (four years)	13
	viii. Chingmu	1998-01 (four years)	61
	ix. Longkhim	RNA	RNA
	x. Anangba	2000-01 (two years)	7
	xi. Holongba	1998-01 (four years)	6
	xii. Lirisi	1998-01 (four years)	17
	xiii. Sansomong	2000-01 (two years)	9

xiv. Chongtor	2000-01 (two years)	27
<b>Urban</b>		
xv. Tuensang Town DSO	1998-01 (four years)	270
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>560</b>

3.3.3. In Phek district the analysis of death records reveals that only one village unit of Thipozu reported RNA for all the four years. All the other 12-sample registration units (both urban and rural units) reference period were having proper records for all the four years. The highest number of deaths as reported amongst the rural units was 44 in Khezhakheno registered unit, 33 in Khulazu Basa and the third highest was 32 deaths in Losami registered unit. The urban unit of Phek Town (DSO) recorded 52 deaths and the other eight registration units reported were 27 deaths in Tsathazuha, 22 deaths in Pfutseromi, and 19 in Motsale, 15 deaths in Tsathazunasa, 14 in Kotisu and the lowest number of only 10 record deaths were found from Dzulha.

3.3.4. In comparison with the others 3 sample districts of Kohima, Wokha, and Tuensang the maintenance of births and deaths records in sample units of Phek district was the best. 99% of units registrars maintained their records register in proper manner.

3.3.5. In Wokha district, there was not a single registration unit having complete records for all the four years except Bhandari which recorded 8 numbers of deaths- The highest number of deaths within a period of one year were recorded of from Chukitong village. The other Registration units were Pungitong 5 in one year (2001), Lakhuti 5 in one year (2001) Seluku 3 in two years (2000 & 2001), Longsachung 2 in one year (2001) and Tsungiki only 1 death a year (2001). The remaining 7-registered unit were reported as NIL death record during the period of two years (2000 & 2001). The names of the villages are Hanku, Englan, Shaki, Elumyu, Yekhum, Wokha village and Longsa. The urban unit of Wokha Town (DSO) reported as 354 Death registered during the period of four years.

3.3.6. In Tuensang district, 2 villages, viz Khudi and Longkhim did not have records for all the four years and reported RNA. These two units registrars were not maintaining any RBD record in their Units. Tuensang village, Chingmu, Ngangpong Lirise, Seddle were maintaining records for the entire period of four years. The other rural units were Chongtor, Sangsomong and Anangba had records two years (2000-01). The lowest number of deaths report was from Holongba with only 6 recorded death for a period of one year.

#### 3.4. Combined figures of registration of births and deaths at a glance

3.4.1. The total number of births and deaths registered by the registration units in the four sample District during the period of 1998 to 2001 are as presented in the **Table III**.

**Table III.**

**District-wise births & Deaths Registered in the Sample Registration Unit during 1998-2001**

District & Number of Registration Units interviewed	Year	No of Registration Units reporting On record	Total number of Live Births Registered							Total Number of Deaths Registered						
			URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Kohima	1998	11 RNA	RNA	RNA	-	41	33	74	74	RNA	RNA	-	15	10	25	25
Urban (2)	1999	10 RNA	4	5	9	40	40	80	89	7	3	10	11	6	17	27
Rural (13)	2000	9 RNA	103	66	188	108	76	184	372	14	7	21	26	15	41	62
Total (15)	2001	2 RNA	103	113	216	161	128	289	505	19	13	32	30	26	56	88
	Total	32	210	203	413	350	277	627	1040	40	23	63	82	57	139	202
Phek	1998	1RNA	258	122	380	159	131	290	870	5	1	6	30	23	53	59
Urban (1)	1899	1RNA	334	214	548	145	119	264	812	16	2	18	56	29	85	103
Rural (12)	2000	1RNA	417	294	711	171	114	285	996	2	1	3	35	33	68	71
Total (13)	2001	1RNA	762	600	1362	140	124	264	1626	18	7	25	27	16	43	68
	Total	4	1771	1233	3301	615	488	1103	4104	41	11	52	148	101	249	301
Wokha	1998	14 RNA	365	197	562	RNA	RNA	NIL	562	40	32	72	2	3	5	77
Urban (1)	1999	14 RNA	344	216	560	RNA	RNA	NIL	560	54	48	102	1	1	2	104
Rural (14)	2000	8 RNA	362	186	548	28	20	48	596	59	51	110	2	1	3	113
Total (15)	2031	NIL	413	177	590	79	49	128	718	33	37	70	13	10	23	93
	Total	33	1484	776	2260	107	69	176	2436	186	168	354	18	15	33	387
Tuensang	1998	8 RNA	755	131	886	64	61	125	1011	43	42	85	36	31	67	152
Urban (1)	1999	8 RNA	899	513	1412	68	43	111	1523	42	28	70	30	34	64	134
Rural (14)	2000	3RNA	188	176	364	108	104	212	576	24	25	49	40	30	70	119
Total (15)	2001	1RNA	220	230	450	138	118	256	706	35	31	66	49	40	89	155
	Total	20	2062	1050	3112	378	26	704	3816	144	126	270	155	135	290	560
Grand Total (58)		92	5527	3259	8786	1450	1160	2610	11396	411	328	739	403	308	711	1450

3.4.2. Out of 58 registration units interviewed regarding registration of births and deaths the total number of registration units which reported that records are not available (RNA) are given year wise in the table. There are altogether 89 responses of RNA once a period of 4 years from the 50 registration units.

3.4.3. In Kohima District there were 32 responses of RNA during the four years reference period.

3.4.4. In Phek district there was only l(one) response of RNA for all the 4 years under study from the total of 13 registration units.

3.4.5. In Wokha district, 36 responses of RNA were recorded over a period of 3 years(i.e. 1998 - 2000) no RNA response was recorded for 2001.

3.4.6. In Tuensang district the total number of 20 RNA responses were record during the period of 4 years.



**TABLE V**  
**Analysis of Live Births at Delivery**

District & Registration Units interviewed	Year	Total Number of Live Births Registered			Birth Place				Method of Delivery		Attention at Delivery		Other	Cases Where in Birth Weight Was recorded
		Urban	Rural	Total	Hospital	Institution	Home	Other	Normal	Caesarian/Vacuum	Doctor/Nurse/Midwife	Traditional Birth Attendants		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	-	74	74	2	NIL	72	NIL	74	NIL	2	70	2	NIL
Urban (2)	1999	9	80	89	NIL	NIL	88	NIL	89	NIL	NIL	86	4	NIL
Rural (13)	2000	188	184	372	52	NIL	300	20	372	NIL	52	320	NIL	NIL
Total (15)	2001	216	289	505	56	NIL	428	21	505	NIL	56	440	9	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Phek</b>	1998	1998	290	670	109	NIL	561	NIL	670	NIL	34	636	NIL	NIL
Urban (1)	1999	1999	264	812	179	NIL	625	8	812	NIL	143	669	NIL	NIL
Rural (12)	2000	2000	285	996	118	NIL	852	26	996	NIL	200	700	96	NIL
Total (13)	2001	2001	264	1626	240	NIL	1371	15	1626	NIL	251	1300	75	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>4104</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>3409</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4104</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>3305</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	1998	NIL	562	69	NIL	493	NIL	562	NIL	79	483	NIL	NIL
Urban (1)	1999	1999	NIL	560	70	NIL	490	NIL	560	NIL	70	490	NIL	NIL
Rural (14)	2000	2000	48	596	40	NIL	556	NIL	596	NIL	40	556	NIL	NIL
Total (15)	2001	2001	128	718	30	NIL	688	NIL	707	NIL	30	688	NIL	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Tuensang</b>	1998	1938	125	1011	59	NIL	952	NIL	1011	NIL	69	952	NIL	NIL
Urban	1899	1999	111	1523	71	NIL	1452	NIL	1523	NIL	71	1400	52	NIL
Rural	2000	2000	212	576	60	NIL	500	16	576	NIL	60	516	NIL	NIL
Total	2001	2001	256	706	30	NIL	666	20	706	NIL	30	666	10	NIL
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>3560</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3534</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>NIL</b>
<b>Grand Total (58)</b>		<b>413</b>	<b>2610</b>	<b>11396</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10085</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>11385</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>9971</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>6</b>

Than home/hospitals and the birth took place from the other were reported in the 3 District of Kohima, Phek, and Tuensang (Wokha District reported NIL births at other places).

3.6.3. **Table V** regarding the method of delivery also reveals that majority of the cases of 11385 were reported as normal births. There are only 11 cases of caesarian births were reported from Wokha District during 2001. There was no report for delivery by means of forceps vacuum in all the four districts sample units the years under report.

3.6.4. The above table also reveals that the total number of 1177 births were attended at delivery by doctors, nurses or midwives. Traditional birth attendants and others were recorded in 9971. There were only 6 registered live births (all in Kohima district) where the birth weight was also recorded. No such record was maintained by the registration units in the other districts.

3.7. Registrars duties and responsibilities

3.7.1. The information presented in Table VI reveals that only 24 registrars had placed sign boards bearing RBD / names of registrar in their Unit Office. The rest of 34 registration units had not display any signboards on the outer

**TABLE VI**

**Responses from Registrars about RBD Functionaries**

District	Total Number of Registration Units				
	Interviewed	Displaying Boards on Registered Births & Deaths		Aware of their duties	
		Displaying	Not Displaying	Aware	Not Aware
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Kohima</b>	15	4 (26.67)	11 (73.33)	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
<b>2. Phek</b>	13	5 (34.46)	8 (61.54)	13 (100)	-
<b>3. Wokha</b>	15	6 (40.00)	9 (50.00)	15 (100)	-
<b>4. Tuensang</b>	15	9	6	11 (73.33)	4 (26.67)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>24 (41.38)</b>	<b>34 (58.62)</b>	<b>53 (91.38)</b>	<b>5 (8.62)</b>

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Door of their registration unit office. Altogether 53 registrars reported that they were aware of their duties and responsibilities. All the registrars of Phek and Wokha Districts reported awareness about their duties and responsibilities of the remaining registrars, 1 from Kohima District and 4 from Tuensang District reported that they were not aware of their duties.

3.7.2. The registrars were asked about the frequency and regularity in sending monthly returns of registered births and deaths to the district headquarters. It was found that only. 12 registration units were sending monthly reports regularly. 26 registration units were sending the monthly report after lapse of few months. Five registrars (2 from Kohima and 3 from Tuensang district) had not sent the returns at all. **(Table vii).**

3.7.3. Questionnaires were also canvassed as to whether unit registrars are maintaining proper records register. In this regard, 39 of them reported as maintaining records and the rest 19 in the negative. These registrars were: 10 front Kohima District, 1 from Phek District, 1 from Wokha and 7 from Tuensang District.

3.7.4. Another query was whether any problems are experienced in conducting the RBD works as assigned. The information can be seen in Table VII in column 12 & 13.50 registrars reported not experiencing any problems of the sampled 58 units registrars.

3.7.5. The response regarding attending framing by the sample registrars found 31 responses of having attended training and 27 responses as not attended.

### 3.8. Medical certification of cause of death and registration of birth and death by religion.

3.8.1. The Act provides that when any Death report is to be registered there should be invariably accompany of Medical Certificate indicating the cause of Death in case the deceased attended to any medical practioners before death. The Act also provides another authorization to a registrar that in case if the deceased was not attended to any medical practioner and the cause of death was not medically certified then the registrar after investigation he should ascertain the cause of death from the list of causes of death. Accordingly an attempt was made to ascertain as how many death cases were certified by medical practioners for the cause of death as per RBD Act.

TABLE VII

Performance of Registerars based on their Responses

District	Number of Registerars interviewed	Total Number of Registerars									
		Sending Monthly returns to Headquarters				Maintaining proper registers		Reporting problems in executing RBD		Having attended any training	
		Monthly	After few months	Yearly	Not Sent	Maintaining	Not Maintaining	Experiencing problems	Not experiencing problems	Attended	Net attend ed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kohima	15	3 (20.00).	7 (46.67).	3 (20.00).	2 (13.33).	5 (33.33).	10 (66.67).	4 (26.67).	11 (73.33).	8 (53.33).	7 (46.67).
2.Phek	13	3 (23.08).	5 (38.46).	5 (38.46).	Nil (0.00).	12 (92.31).	1 (7.69).	NIL (0.00).	13 (100.00).	9 (69.23).	4 (30.77).
3.Wokha	15	4 (26.67).	8 (53.33).	3 (20.00).	Nil (0.00).	14 (93.33).	1 (6.67).	1 (6.67).	14 (93.33).	5 (33.33).	10 (66.67).
4.Tuensang	15	2 (13.33).	6 (40.00).	4 (26.67).	3 (20.00).	8 (53.33).	7 (46.67).	3 (20.00).	12 (80.00).	9 (60.00).	6 (40.00).
<b>TOTAL</b>	58	12 (20.69).	26 (44.83).	15 (25.86).	5 (8.62).	39 (67.24).	19 (32.76).	8 (13.79).	50 (86.21).	31 (53.451).	27 (46.55).

NOTE: *Figures in parenthesis are percentages*

3.8.2. Another aspect was as how many births and deaths were registered by different religions and the same information is presented in the Table VIII. Table VIII above reveals that Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) were produced only in 2 districts of Phek and Wokha and the remaining 2 districts of Kohima and Tuensang were reported as NIL during the years under report.

3.8.3. The total numbers of 87 MCCD in Phek district were reported as 56 Male and 31 Female and 117 as its total from Wokha with 69 male and 48 female as against the total Deaths record 301 in Phek and 387 in Wokha district during the year 1998-01.

TABLE VIII

## Medical Certification of Causes of Deaths

Districts	Year	Number of Registered Deaths			Medical Certification of Causes of Deaths			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	15	10	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	1999	18	9	27	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	2000	40	22	62	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	2001	49	39	88	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Phek</b>	1998	35	24	59	10	2	12	20.34
	1999	72	31	103	27	13	40	38.83
	2000	37	34	71	12	9	21	29.58
	2001	45	23	68	7	7	14	20.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28.90</b>
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	42	35	77	13	7	20	25.97
	1999	55	49	104	24	18	42	40.38
	2000	61	52	113	18	12	30	26.55
	2001	45	47	93	14	11	25	26.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>30.23</b>
<b>Tuensang</b>	1998	79	73	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	1999	72	62	134	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	2000	64	55	119	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	2001	84	71	155	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>814</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>14.07</b>

**3.9. Births and Death by Religion**

3.9.1. The total number of births and deaths in 58 units of 4 sample districts has been recorded as 3816 Births and 560 deaths. Out of these figures the district wise break up by religion can be seen in **Table IX**.

3.9.2. The information regarding Medical Certification cause of death in two districts of Kohima and Tuensang was indicated NIL during 4 years period and therefore it needs to be reviewed.



**TABLE IX**  
Registered Births and Deaths by Religion

Districts	Year	Number of Registered		Hindu		Births & Deaths by Religion					
						Christian		Muslim		Others	
		Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	74	25	NR	4	69	20	Nil	Nil	5	1
	1999	89	27	NR	2	74	23	7	Nil	8	2
	2000	372	62	4	4	354	54	2	Nil	12	4
	2001	505	88	4	2	481	75	3	Nil	17	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Phek</b>	1998	670	59	Nil	Nil	620	59	Nil	Nil	50	Nil
	1999	812	103	12	10	730	84	20	Nil	50	9
	2000	996	71	5	Nil	940	71	Nil	Nil	51	MI
	2001	1626	68	20	2	1510	62	6	3	90	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4104</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	562	77	18	10	532	67	12	Nil	Nil	MI
	1999	560	104	13	Nil	530	104	17	Nil	Nil	MI
	2000	596	113	19	5	557	103	20	5	Nil	Nil
	2001	718	93	16	1	681	90	21	2	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2300</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>MI</b>
<b>Tuensang</b>	1998	1011	152	NR	2	1011	140	MI	Nil	Nil	10
	1999	1523	134	20	Nil	1489	122	Nil	Nil	14	12
	2000	576	119	NR	3	576	116	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2001	706	155	14	5	692	150	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3768</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11396</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10846</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>50</b>

3.9.3. In fact, when the death occurred in hospital or any medical practitioner's institution, there may not be any problem to issue MCCD. However, the Medical Certificates was not collected by informants/ notifies although only 2 were reported. This also highlights the need for creating more awareness regarding registration of details of deaths and issue and collection of Medical Certificates for cause of death. Table IX also reveals that there were no registered births and deaths if Muslims, especially in Tuensang district in the entire four year period. The Validity of this information appears to be doubtful.

### 3.10. Violation/ Offences Under RBD Rules

3.10.1. The present study survey also wanted to assess whether Registrars and the public in general are aware about violation of RBD rules. A small questionnaire was canvassed with each 58 sample unit registrars regarding the awareness about RBD Act, offences relating to neglect in registration, refusal to issue MCCD, non collection of MCCD and false registration etc. and the offences and the awareness about these penalties of violation of RBD rules is presented in **Table X**.

3.10.2. Out of 58 registrars interviewed, 9 reported that they were not aware about **the** compounding offences / fines imposed under RBD Rules. District with of the response is - 2 from Kohima District, one from Wokha and six from Tuensang District. They reported that they do not clearly understand about **the** prosecution offences regarding delayed registration and they need supervision and training. In Phek District, cent percent registrars from the 13 registration units reported awareness about the offences under RBD Act..

3.10.3. The information regarding the negligence/refusal by the registrars, in the registration of any birth or death was also collected. Many informants spoke in favor of their registrars and only 1 (one) informant from Tuensang District spoke about the negligence of registrar, and expressed dissatisfaction with the performance of registrar in the conduct of RBD duties as assigned.

3.10.4. The evaluation team did not get any response/information\_\_\_\_\_ refusal by any Medical practitioners to issue any Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) refer column 7 of Table X. Two reports of neglect in the delivery of MCCD from medical office were reported from Tuensang District. One case of detection of attempt at false registration was recorded from Wokha district.

**TABLE X**  
**Awareness of Penalties for Violation of RBD Act**

District	Number of Registration Units interviewed	Respondents aware of offence Against RBD Act		Reports of Refusal /neglect in registration of births or deaths		Reports of Refusal by Medical practioner to issue certification of cause of death		Reports of Neglect in delivery of MCCD from Office of Medical Practioner		Reports of furnishing of false information for registration (& its Detection)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kohima	15	13	2	NIL	15	NIL	15	NIL	15	NIL	15
2.Phek	13	13	NIL	NIL	13	NIL	13	NIL	13	NIL	13
3.Wokha	15	14	1	NIL	15	NIL	15	NIL	15	1	14
4.Tuensang	15	9	6	1	14	NIL	15	2	13	NIL	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS/ SUGGESTIONS

4.1. In Nagaland Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 is being implemented since year 1974. The present study chose 60 random sample Registration Units from four selected sample districts (i.e. 15 Registration Units from each of the four Districts) and assessed the effectiveness of registration as per objectives of the evaluation study. Findings and recommendations / suggestions to improve the implementation of RBD Act are given below: -

#### **Changes in Registration**

4.2. Since the implementation of the RBD Act in the State the primary teachers were the registrars for registration of births and deaths in the rural areas. For effective functioning of the system since 1.1.2000, secretary VDBs were designated as Registrars. Some contents of the forms were modified and a new set of rules, 'Nagaland RBD rules 1999' came into place. However, the overall assessment of present registration system, as observed by present study is found to be far from satisfactory. The performance of VDB secretaries and as registrars is not better than the earlier primary teacher.

#### **Delays in Registration and Compounding Offences**

4.3. Civil registration is the main source of Births and Deaths statistics which gives annual changes in population. However, the present reporting systems in both the urban and rural units is not satisfactory. In rural areas, part time registrars do not compulsorily register all the events of birth and deaths and the cases of delayed reporting / registrations are also 60% to 70%. It is clear from the facts as analyzed and presented in the APPENDIX 7, which shows that for whole units of 4 sample Districts. Moreover, prosecution for offences relating to violations of provisions of the Act are not strictly enforced as per rules. In some of the cases particularly for birth, birth certificates are issued with back dates without proper registration in the official record. Timely registration of births and deaths and violation of rules is not of paramount by registrars as well as rural people of by and large. It is felt that many of delay registration are not genuine which need to plug the loopholes by strictly applying the Specific section 13 and 23 of the Act as prescribed in RBD rules regarding payment of fees and production of an affidavit made therein.

## **Maintenance of Record**

4.4. The study reveals that the present registrars do not maintain the record registers properly except in Phek District. In some of the cases they are not having maintaining registers at all even for the current year in their units leave alone furnishing previous records. It also indicates that records are also not sent to the District headquarters. The assessment of sample registration units in the 4 districts regarding the performance of registrars who maintained proper registers and recorded all the events of births and deaths in permanent records registers revealed that sample registration units of Phek district were the 99% of the registrars furnished the required information from their records registers. Out of 58 registrars interviewed, 39 were maintaining proper records registers.

### **4.5. Main Reasons for Irregularities/Negligence in Registration**

4.5.1. The duty of registrars are to record all the events of births and deaths that occur in their jurisdiction and send the returns promptly within time and also to check the completeness of entries made therein before sending. However this does not always happen. This study observed the following main reasons which hamper the performance of registrars.

#### **No Separate Office Room**

4.5.2. In the absence of infrastructure facilities like office accommodation, lack of furniture such as working chair, table and almirah for keeping the records / documents in proper safe custody.

4.5.3. The majority of sample registration unit in rural villages do not have separate office rooms. They work from their own house and the important records are left unsecure after the completion of report and are often spoilt / destroyed, misplaced and lost. As a result "records are not available" even for the current year when enquired.

#### **Inadequate Financial Remuneration**

4.5.4. The registrars are paid only lump-sum amount of Rs. 100/- per year as honorarium which is very less amount where as registrar are to performed a lot of duties. They have to go and submit monthly report to their district headquarters every month. But there is no daily allowances and no traveling allowances for these tours undertaken. In some of the villages, the. distance of district headquarter is two days journey. Majority of them complained about the less honorarium vis a vis the duties assigned.

4.5.5. There is insufficient issue of required stationeries from implementing department except RFSD forms, the registrars are compelled to purchase the required items such as file covers, records register, and other stationary items since there is no readily available in tine rural unit office.

### **No Follow Up Action**

4.5.6. There is no action, either from Government or the Village Council authority of the registrars are as irregular and neglecting their duty .The study found that some registration units had not sent any returns annual report to the district headquarters but no action been taken against such delay by the district or state authorities. It was interesting to observe that in the Viswema village, the Primary school teacher still do the charge of registrar (and nor the VDB secretary) till the date of the survey.

### **Lack of Proper Guidance and Technical Know-how Through Official Visit/ Inspection**

4.5.6. There was no official inspection of the rural unit offices or examination of the records registers kept therein with the objective to improve the registration through proper guidance by concerned officers of implementing agency / District registrar for the last many years. Further, due to negligence / indifference of field officers posted in the Districts, registrars in the rural areas were not be given proper instructions, regarding the execution of work and informing the public about the necessity of registration. Official inspection would have also highlighted the problems faced by the Registrars and thus assisted in overcoming those problems. Eight of the registrars expressed problems in the execution of RBD Act as they don't have enough idea regarding prosecution some of the RBD rules.

### **Organising Trainings**

4.6.1. It was revealed by present study analysis that due to insufficiency of organizing periodic training courses in the District headquarters and block centers many of the registrars in rural unit were untrained. So far, there had been only once, one-day training organized at the District headquarters in the year 2000 after adoption of new set of forms (RBD) and the designation of VDB secretaries as the registrars. One of the trainees stated that the training imparted by implementing Department had been extremely useful but unfortunately, many registrars had not attended.

4.6.2. Some of the registrar opined that training should not be held only at the district headquarters but also in Block (BDO) office so as to ensure attendance by maximum number of registrars from rural areas. The information regarding the training not attended by sample unit Registrars was also collected, 27 of the registrars out of 58, as interviewed by present study survey, reported that they had not attended the training.

## **Lack of Personal Interest/Effort**

4.7.1. The irregularities in registration of births and deaths is not only a mere negligence by the Registrars. The Registrars, the informants/households and the notifiers are not serious about their duties and they remain unaware about the importance of registration. The people neglected to report the events of occurrence to their registrar within the stipulated time, particularly in the case of births and they use to obtain birth certificates even after lapse of some years. Usually they get the births registered when the child attained the age of schooling. The registrars too issued the Birth Certificate without observing any formalities of RBD Act/ rules. Thus, the people experienced no difficulties in obtaining the Birth Certificate with backdate.

4.7.2. Due to such delayed registration and neglect in information/ registration of births and deaths, nor only is the implementation of RBD Act effected but other public health programmes are also effecting as registration of births and deaths is vital for determining child mortality rate, birth rates, death rates, population estimates and other programmes which depend on reports of registration of Births and Deaths.

## **4.8 The following measures are suggested to be taken for effective functioning of RBD Act:**

### **Office Room and Stationeries**

4.8.1 There should be separate office room, and the required furniture like one chair, one table meant for registrar and atleast a bench or chair for informants and visitors be made available in the registrar office. One almirah should be for safe custody of records and all other relevant official papers and stationeries relating of RBD.

4.8.2. The arrangement of required facilities is suggested that first, small separate office room construction can be arranged through VDB fund in all the rural villages compulsorily. It should be done through the concerned administrative authority by the Deputy Commissioner who is also the Chairman of Village Development Board and also Chief Registrar of births and deaths at the district level who should notify the necessary order and circulate to all VDBs.

4.8.3. Secondly, supply of furniture and stationeries should be made through concerned implementing department by proposing the said sanction amount to the Govt, as per required necessity and the Govt, should be considered for the matter on priority. Enough materials of publicity for awareness of the registration programme should be supplied to every Registration units to create awareness at the village level.

### **Honorarium Assistance**

4.8.4. The present rate of lump-sum rupees 100/- per year paid to the registrars as honorarium should be enhanced into Rs. 100/- per month or more or at least to Rs. thousand per year so as to defray at least some of the monthly to and fro traveling expenses for submitting of their monthly report/ returns to the District headquarters since there is no adequate postal facility in most of the rural villages in order to improve and find out some ways and means for speedy implementation. The paltry sum provided to the registrars is a cause of heartburn and should be considered seriously.

### **Official Inspection/Visit**

4.8.5. There should be official inspection of the rural unit offices and examination of all the record of events of births and deaths kept there. Guidance should be given specially regarding maintenance of proper records, recording of entries in the register, custody of record, correction of errors and other deficiencies in the registration unit by the District Registrars or any officers and staffs from the Economics and Statistics department. Inspection and supervision should be carried out at frequent intervals followed by timely action in order to ascertain whether the Registrars are discharging their duties properly and efficiently.

### **Training of Registrars**

4.8.6. Sufficient periodical training of registrars/ refresher courses should be organized by the implementing department. The training should be held at the District headquarters as well as in the Block office for convenience of rural registrar in attending these training compulsorily.

4.8.7 District registrar (DSO) should make checks to ensure regular and timely flow of returns from unit registrars to the State headquarters. If any failures or irregularities are observed from registration units reminder issued for timely submission of returns for ensuring complete coverage of information. Appropriate action should be taken against the defaulters.

### **4.9. Comments and Views of District Registrars and Field Investigation Officers**

4.9.1 (I) Some of the District Statistical Officers (DSO) who are not satisfied with the present appointment of UDB Secretaries as registrars pointed out as under :- (i) VDB secretary is a volunteer service for the welfare of the public and helping the Government as well but some of them are irregular and do not remain in the station. Thus, the performance of their duties in regards to RBD as assigned is not satisfactory. (ii) VDB secretary is not a government servant, Covering distance from village to district headquarter (ranging from 20 km to 80 km) for submission of monthly report becomes a

costly burden. In most of the villages there was no transportation facilities. The VDB secretaries are paid only Rs.100/- as honorarium and no other allowances. Therefore even though they may aware the importance of RBD they neglect their duties due to lack of motivation coupled with financial disincentives.

4.9.2. There are another comments and views as raised by some of the District registrars(DSO) and investigators during the field survey of this study that since the performance of registrars both the past and present i.e. primary schools teachers and secretary VDB were found far from satisfactory. They suggest that church pastors should be assigned as registrar, instead of VDB secretary. Since pastors are more influential and regularly available in the station than VDB secretary. Moreover at every birth and death, the pastor's presence is called to offer prayers and in doing so as usual they may not be ignored in recording of events occurred for compulsory registration.

4.9.3. In support of their comments after examined thoroughly it may not be convenient and acceptable. If the VDB secretary are not seems to be more effective in the conduct of RBD Act such as to publicize by means of placing signboard, poster, pamphlet or by their own personal initiative/ contact with the people responses for compulsory registration, then there is no any restriction to announce in the church by pastor for better responses and further cooperation from the people. However the assignment of works as registrar to the Pastors is not desirable since nature of work differs in regard to religion and government development functionaries are practically quite different. The matter is left to the Government for appropriate decision.

4.10 Thus it appears that merely by changing the registrars at the village level, the quality of registration system is not likely to change/ improve. It is necessary to first ensure better execution of duties by the present unit registrars (VDB Secretaries) through providing necessary infrastructure and trainings and following it up with frequent supervision and if required punitive action. This would ensure more motivated registrars, more aware public and thus provide a better system of registration of births and deaths in the State.



**APPENDIX-I**

**DISTRICT WISE BIRTH AND DEATHS BY SEX DURING 1998-2001**

District	Year	Urban) Rural	No. Of Registration Units	Bind			Deaths		
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KOHIMA	1998	URBAN	4	2874	1745	4619	185	112	297
		RURAL	71	1751	1650	3401	197	170	367
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4625</b>	<b>3395</b>	<b>8020</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>664</b>
	1939	URBAN	4	2780	2284	5064	192	175	367
		RURAL	73	2300	2101	4401	174	162	336
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>5080</b>	<b>4385</b>	<b>9465</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>703</b>
	2000	URBAN	4	2790	2295	5085	101	180	281
		RURAL	152	1580	1130	2710	182	168	350
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>4370</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>7795</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>631</b>
	2001	URBAN	5	3140	2980	6120	201	110 "	311
		RURAL	163	1890	1510	3500	235	201	436
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>6030</b>	<b>4630</b>	<b>9670</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>747</b>
PHEK	1998	URBAN	1	392	792	1184	70	40	110
		RURAL	81	407	817	1224	70	87	157
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>2408</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>267</b>
	1999	URBAN	1	490	462	952	86	70	156
		RURAL	81	1012	1104	2116	286	219	505
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>1566</b>	<b>3068</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>661</b>
	2000	URBAN	2	437	274	711	96	84	184
		RURAL	89	2450	1900	4350	350	280	630
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>5061</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>810</b>
	2001	URBAN	2	637	618	1255	135	149	284
		RURAL	93	1475	1315	2790	314	226	540
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>4045</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>824</b>
WOKHA	1998	URBAN	2	494	258	752	34	30	64
		RURAL	94	1115	501	1616	42	40	82
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>146</b>
	1999	URBAN	2	472	283	755	50	36	86
		RURAL	93	1752	723	2475	59	60	119
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>3230</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>205</b>
	2000	URBAN	2	481	132	613	86	60	146
		RURAL	108	1539	508	2137	74	61	135
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>281</b>
	2001	URBAN	2	692	340	1082	206	80	286
		RURAL	108	1840	1180	3020	120	95	215
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>4062</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>501</b>
TUESANG	1998	URBAN	2	608	595	1203	73	81	154
		RURAL	188	971	760	1731	89	78	167
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>2934</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>321</b>
	1999	URBAN	2	592	614	1206	83	79	162
		RURAL	189	1378	1112	2440	201	186	387
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>3646</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>549</b>
	2000	URBAN	2	632	593	1225	112	137	249
		RURAL	188	1268	1309	2577	189	164	352
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>3802</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>602</b>
	2001	URBAN	2	1105	994	2099	147	132	279
		RURAL	192	1472	1298	2770	202	184	386
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2577</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>4369</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>665</b>

## APPENDIX-2

### LIFE BIRTH BY BIRTH ORDER AND LITERACY OF MOTHER

District	Birth Order	YEAR WISE BREAK UP (Both Urban and Rural)									
		1998					1999				
		Illiterate	Below matric	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary	Graduate & above	Total	Illiterate	Below matric	Matriculate /Higher Secondary	Graduate & above	Total
<b>KOHIMA</b>	1	11	1610	1615	587	3823	10	1640	1678	697	4025
	2	18	1422	1911	796	4147	14	1881	1932	657	4484
	3	10	975	1583	652	3220	9	1550	1532	485	3586
	4	12	1002	1412	398	2820	11	1056	1399	374	2840
	5	14	910	750	150	1824	8	499	552	124	1183
	6	9	611	522		1142	10	320	315		645
	7	10	112	296		418	7	185	275		467
	8	8	79			87	5	112	68		185
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>6721</b>	<b>8089</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>17485</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7243</b>	<b>7751</b>	<b>2347</b>	<b>17415</b>
<b>PHEK</b>	1	56	420	522	106	1104	141	587	825	112	1665
	2	122	402	415	97	1038	120	601	720	91	1532
	3	94	310	358	81	843	204	439	622	87	1352
	4	67	239	233	78	617	195	475	706	93	1469
	5	87	220	243	42	592	152	515	615	45	1327
	6	108	302	312		722	179	435	398		1012
	7	81	113	123		317	186	115	122		423
	8	60	110	75		245	147	92	87		326
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>675</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>3224</b>	<b>4095</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>9106</b>

**APPENDIX-2 (Contd.)**

District	Birth Order	YEAR WISE BREAK UP (Both Urban and Rural)									
		1998					1999				
		Illiterate	Below matric	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary	Graduate & above	Total	Illiterate	Below matric	Matriculate /Higher Secondary	Graduates above	Total
<b>WOKHA</b>	1	39	477	443	386	1345	26	760	713	197	1696
	2	48	320	463	343	1174	18	614	558	151	1341
	3	27	284	412	106	829	17	529	357	98	1001
	4	14	294	261	99	668	21	476	353	72	922
	5	37	198	300	24	559	32	390	388	19	829
	6	18	242	246		506	13	277	226		516
	7	26	149	118		293	10	156	193		359
	8	19	105	100		224	15	70	53		138
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>2069</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>5598</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>2841</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>6802</b>
<b>TUESAN G</b>	1	28	642	521	304	1495	33	732	776	365	1908
	2	38	506	422	252	1212	26	618	684	273	1601
	3	45	432	317	64	858	21	566	501	117	1205
	4	26	517	372	71	986	19	473	533	82	1107
	5	29	454	344	36	863	22	401	526	42	991
	6	34	247	369		650	11	419	487		923
	7	22	182	135		339	20	345	318		683
	8	16	99	62		177	15	115	123		253
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3079</b>	<b>2542</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>6580</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3669</b>	<b>3948</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>8671</b>

**APPENDIX-3**

**2. YEAR WISE LIFE BIRTH AGE OF MOTHERS BY DISTRICT (BOTH URBAN & RURAL).**

District	Year	Total No. Of mothers	Age of mothers								
			Below 15 years	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	45 and above	Not satisfied
<b>KOHIMA</b>	1998	8020	-	826	1748	2372	2143	535	383	11	2
	1999	9465	-	817	1910	2868	2913	951	6	-	-
	2000	7795	-	594	1429	2462	2571	709	30	-	-
	2001	9620	-	797	2536	3226	2314	647	97	3	-
<b>PHEK</b>	1998	2408	-	232	341	784	517	363	147	18	6
	1999	3068	-	335	669	796	688	453	105	2	10
	2000	5061	-	683	879	1637	1068	584	210	-	-
	2001	4045	-	483	517	1274	1004	559	174	34	-
<b>WOKHA</b>	1998	2368	-	217	336	797	538	377	90	13	-
	1999	3230	-	403	681	821	690	537	96	25	2
	2000	2750	-	218	673	920	533	326	76	-	2
	2001	4052	-	296	714	1483	1025	412	117		-
<b>TUESANG</b>	1998	2934	-	321	515	698	743	582	56	12	7
	1999	3646	-	422	776	893	754	676	112	2	11
	2000	3802	-	469	829	862	713	689	230	6	4
	2001	4869	-	541	963	1427	1278	584	58	15	3
<b>GRANT TOTAL</b>		<b>77133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7654</b>	<b>15516</b>	<b>23320</b>	<b>19492</b>	<b>8994</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>47</b>

**APPENDIX-4**  
**MATERNAL DEATHS BY AGE OF DECEASED MOTHER**

District	year	Rural/ Urban	15-19 yrs	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	Not stated	Total	
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	Rural	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	4	
		Urban	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	
	1999	Rural	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
		Urban	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	7
	2000	Rural	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
		Urban	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2001	Rural	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Phek</b>	1998	Rural	-	-	1	1	0	2	-	-	4	
		Urban	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	5
	1999	Rural	2	5	-	3	4	6	6	2	-	22
		Urban	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	2000	Rural	1	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	7
		Urban	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
	2001	Rural	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
		Urban	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	Rural	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	
		Urban	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
	1999	Rural	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4
		Urban	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	2000	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001	Rural	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
		Urban	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Tuensang</b>	1998	Rural	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	
		Urban	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	
	1999	Rural	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	10	-	
		Urban	1	1	-	3	2	-	-	7	-	
	2000	Rural	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	-	
		Urban	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	
	2001	Rural	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	
		Urban	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	

**APPENDIX – 5**

**DEATH BY OCCUPATION AND SEX**

District	Year	Rural & Urban	Govt, Service		Private Institution		Business		Others		Non Workers		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	Rural	40	21	33	30	45	14	37	48	42	57	367
		Urban	44	23	38	24	49	29	29	19	25	21	297
	1999	Rural	34	35	29	38	40	26	36	21	35	42	336
		Urban	47	30	35	36	37	29	45	39	28	41	367
	2000	Rural	29	33	39	31	34	19	42	36	38	49	350
		Urban	32	28	24	33	23	39	12	45	10	35	281
	2001	Rural	46	45	38	32	58	34	45	50	48	40	436
		Urban	34	16	26	26	33	14	62	29	46	25	311
<b>Phek</b>	1998	Rural	9	11	12	8	22	18	11	27	16	23	157
		Urban	15	2	7	10	25	6	12	15	11	7	110
	1999	Rural	66	42	52	38	47	33	63	46	58	60	505
		Urban	10	9	15	13	11	10	30	22	20	16	156
	2000	Rural	78	65	70	61	57	46	77	60	68	41	630,
		Urban	21	10	23	18	24	20	18	24	10	12	180
	2001	Rural	66	44	57	39	48	35	68	50	75	58	540
		Urban	23	28	26	22	28	17	30	36	28	46	284
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	Rural	5	10	2	3	12	10	13	8	10	9	82
		Urban	3	4	11	5	10	4	8	9	2	8	64
	1999	Rural	11	9	15	13	11	12	10	16	12	10	119
		Urban	14	1	10	7	13	5	9	12	4	11	86
	2000	Rural	13	12	19	8	23	12	17	15	14	9	146
		Urban	28	20	27	33	35	14	37	29	32	26	281
	2001	Rural	24	8	23	13	18	17	26	24	29	33	215
		Urban	35	15	45	10	28	12	42	18	56	25	286
<b>Tuensan g</b>	1998	Rural	20	11	11	13	32	8	14	25	12	21	167
		Urban	10	8	14	20	21	13	20	18	8	22	154
	1999	Rural	34	37	39	34	45	25	46	42	37	48	387
		Urban	12	9	18	20	32	13	10	17	11	20	165
	2000	Rural	22	17	26	22	28	20	29	26	32	27	249
		Urban	70	62	55	68	63	46	56	67	57	58	602
	2001	Rural	40	38	37	40	39	21	41	37	45	48	386
		Urban	26	21	24	14	30	10	35	38	32	42	279

**APPEND IX – 6**

**INFANT DEATH BY AGE AND SEX**

District	Age of deceased infant (both Rural and urban)	Year											
		1998			1999			2000			2001		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<b>Kohima</b>	1. Below 7 days	3	2	5	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	1	3
	2. 1 week above but below 1 month	5	4	9	7	4	11	4	4	8	1	1	2
	3. 1 month above but below 3 months.	2	3	5	6	5	11	2	1	3	3	2	5
	4. 3 months above but below 6 months	1	3	4	4	4	8	7	6	13	3	2	5
	5. 6 months above but below 1 year.	1	4	5	5	2	7	5	4	9	2	1	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Phek</b>	1. Below 7 days	1	3	4	15	4	19	8	2	10	2	2	4
	2. 1 week above but below 1 month.	3	2	5	19	7	26	3	1	4	1	1	2
	3. 1 month above but below 3 months.	5	4	9	21	5	26	6	1	7	1	3	4
	4. 3 months above but below 6 months.	1	2	3	22	3	25	7	2	9	4	2	6
	5. 6 months above but below 1 year.	1	3	4	18	4	22	3	1	4	4	1	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>

**APPEND IX - 6 (Contd.)**

District	Age of deceased infant (both Rural and urban)	Year											
		1998			1999			2000			2001		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<b>Wokha</b>	1. Below 7 days	2	3	5	3	7	10	1	-	1	2	2	4
	2. 1 week above but below 1 month.	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4
	3. 1 month above but below 3 months.	1	4	5	6	1	7	1	-	1	1		1
	4. 3 months above but below 6 months.	1	3	4	3	4	7	2	1	3	3	1	4
	5. 6 months above but below 1 year.	3	-	6	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Tuensang</b>	1. Below 7 days	1	2	3	4	2	6	7	4	11	4	1	5
	2. 1 week above but below 1 month.	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	3	5	1	1	2
	3. 1 month above but below 3 months.	4	3	7	6	3	9	4	1	55	3	4	7
	4. 3 months above but below 6 months.	2	1	3	3	7	10	6	2	8	5	1	6
	5. 6 months above but below 1 year.	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>



**APPEND IX-7**

**TIME GAP IN REGISTRATION OF LIFE BIRTHS & DEATH.**

District	Year	Number of events registered during current year												No. Of events registered for previous year			
		Births						Deaths						Births		Deaths	
		Within time limit		Delayed Registration				Within time limit		Delayed Registration							
				Within 30 days		After 30 days but within 1 year				Within 30 days		After 30 days but within 1 year					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>Kohima</b>	1998	1645	1100	1125	1000	1360	1010	96	85	102	75	85	60	495	285	97	62
	1999	2015	1243	1211	1124	852	1008	110	102	89	69	65	55	1002	1010	102	111
	2000	1245	1163	1172	1015	1018	777	89	113	66	104	83	73	935	470	45	58
	2001	2112	1222	1300	1310	964	1117	139	106	117	81	98	69	654	941	82	55
<b>Phek</b>	1998	170	60	250	260	201	240	22	19	35	23	55	40	178	250	28	45
	1999	770	610	301	420	250	210	125	100	92	72	79	55	181	326	76	62
	2000	931	679	860	555	630	537	131	85	116	122	106	117	466	403	93	40
	2001	846	710	822	550	460	480	126	119	130	93	109	89	184	193	84	74
<b>Wokha</b>	1998	399	130	350	200	620	260	11	10	9	12	15	22	240	169	41	26
	1999	850	444	621	237	405	187	35	30	22	20	19	15	348	138	33	31
	2000	902	206	522	182	386	227	62	23	35	29	41	42	210	115	22	27
	2001	721	419	980	336	660	499	97	59	85	39	78	54	165	266	66	23
<b>Tuensang</b>	1998	480	350	350	400	500	390	40	38	46	40	30	25	249	215	46	56
	1999	899	722	420	399	320	365	101	89	69	77	59	65	281	240	55	34
	2000	460	670	544	588	694	490	98	89	76	93	62	72	202	154	65	47
	2001	822	637	701	542	688	660	94	86	88	70	74	91	366	453	93	69